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TERMS:

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Agent.—Major R. M. Cochran is appointed an Agent for the Journal, and is authorized to receive money and give receipts in my name. T. J. H.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

JUNE, 1836.	Sun [Sun] [rises] [sets].	MOON'S PHASES.
Friday, 4 48 12	For July, 1836.	
Saturday, 4 48 12	D. H. M.	
Sunday, 4 48 12	Last 5 13 24 aft'n.	
Monday, 4 49 11	New 13 3 24 aft'n.	
Tuesday, 4 49 11	First 21 9 8 fore'n.	
Wednesday, 4 49 11	Full 28 12 25 morn.	
Thursday, 4 49 10		

SYNOPSIS

Congressional Proceedings.

Saturday, June 11, 1836.

SENATE.—The Senate was engaged in important private business until the hour of one o'clock, when it went into the consideration of Executive business, with closed doors.

HOUSE.—The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Bill extending the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act for the relief of certain carrying officers and soldiers of the Revolution," which was finally gone through with in Committee, and reported to the House. [Extends the provisions of said Act to all those who were engaged in the Indian wars from 1781 to 1795, to all who served three months in the wars, and to the widows of those who served in the Indian wars. With an overflowing Treasury, which they are desirous to squander in almost any way, rather than give it to the rightful owners, the States, our Rulers seem determined to rid our Republic of the charge of being "ungrateful."]

During the session of the House, two Reports were made upon the reports of their committees, got up by force, for which they were apprehended, and dealt with for the breach of the privilege, "according to Custom."

Monday, June 13.

SENATE.—John Page, a Senator from New Hampshire, elected to fill the place of Isaac Hill, presented his credentials, was sworn, and took his seat. [It has only been two or three weeks, since Isaac left the Senate, and yet another Senator, it is said, has been elected, gone to Washington, and entered upon his duties; while one of the Senators of this State has already been unrepresented in Congress for many months, and still refuses to let the election for said District come on before August! In New Hampshire, it is my belief, your four ex—In North Carolina, it would be your bill going my ox.]

Public Deposits.—The Bill for the regulation of the Public Deposits was further considered. [If this Bill should pass, we will lay a copy of it before the readers of the Journal.]

HOUSE.—The Bill to establish the Northern boundary line of Ohio, and for the admission of Michigan into the Union, was considered, and ordered to a third reading by a vote of Yeas 147, Nays 52.

These Bills were then read each a third time, and passed.
Mr. CONNER then made a speech. He said, that, as the House had been desirous of testing, in the morning, after the operation, they might adjourn. [Mr. Conner!]

They took him at his word and adjourned accordingly.

Tuesday, June 14.

SENATE.—The Senate was engaged for some time upon the Bill from the House, for the reorganization of the Post-Office Department.

Public Deposits.—The Senate resumed the Deposits Regulation Bill. Mr. Wright moved that the Bill be re-committed to a Select Committee, with instructions to report two separate Bills, so as to make the Distribution of the Surplus the subject of one Bill, and the Regulation of the Deposits the subject of the other. This motion was agreed to, Yeas 23, Nays 20. Mr. White, however, moved a reconsideration of this vote; and the question was postponed until to-morrow.

HOUSE.—A resolution for the adjournment of Congress on the 4th of July was agreed to, and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Nothing else of importance transacted in the House this day.

Wednesday, June 15.

SENATE.—A message was received from the President communicating a Correspondence with the British Government, on the subject of the Northeastern boundary. The President left it to the Senate to decide as to the propriety of publishing the correspondence. [It seems, by this, that the "Old Hero" is getting tired of his game of "assuming the responsibility." On motion of Mr. Clay, the Message and Correspondence were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, to report on the question of making the Correspondence public.]

Mr. Preston laid on the table a resolution calling on the President for information touching the political condition of Texas, the organization of a Government in that country, &c. and any correspondence which may have taken place between the Government of the United States and the Government of Texas, or any of the Commissioners of that Government.

The Resolution from the House, for adjourning on the 4th of July, was considered and agreed to. The Deposits Regulation Bill again came up. The motion of Mr. White, to reconsider the vote by which it was yesterday ordered to recommit the Bill to a Select Committee, was agreed to, Yeas 22, Nays 21. On motion, the further consideration of the Bill was then postponed until to-morrow.

HOUSE.—Nothing of importance transacted in the House this day.

MARRIED, in Salem, Mr. Horace Bird, of Watertown, to Miss Fanny Fish, of Salem. A Bird caught a Fish, and when he had caught her he loved her too well to devour or to slaughter; And, fearing she'd swim like a fish out of water, To Watertown safely and kindly he brought her.

From the Jonesborough Republican.

Now it came to pass, as they went from the palace, that Martin the 1st, said unto Thomas the honest, and Richard the virtuous, though I be a great Magician, yet I know not whether our master designeth me to call a National Convention or a Caucus of my choice and faithful friends at Kinderhook, the liege subjects of the Albany Regency, that renowned assembly, under whose glorious banner I hope ever to fight, and thereby to defend and preserve that glorious wreath which my most gracious master has been pleased to place upon my brow. If he requireth me to call a National Convention then I fear that the Southern heretics will tear this wreath from me, so soon as my most gracious master shall have gone to his Hermitage. Then he said unto Thomas the honest, and unto Richard the virtuous, What shall I do? And they said unto him, O! Prince of York, the rightful and first anointed successor to our most venerable chief, what hast thou to fear, when thou knowest that at his voice the nation trembleth, and at the stamping of his foot, they are dismayed. After these sayings, Martin departed with his wand to consult his oracle—and when he had made an end of these things, he ran and fell down at the feet of Thomas the honest, and cried out, saying Wo! wo! wo! to me! Behold! when I went to consult my oracle, lo! I beheld a White beast, with a wreath on his head even brighter than that which my master weareth, adorned with many glittering stars—and there shown upon his breast this inscription: "This mighty nation will no longer submit to your master's dictation, neither will it ratify the decrees of any Kinderhook Caucus, or of any Baltimore Humbug, which shall nominate Martin Van Buren to the Presidential Chair; but with the spirit of their Fathers, THEY WILL CHOOSE THEIR OWN RULERS, as of right they should do!" And after this I looked again, and behold! there stood by the Great White Beast, one similar in stature and different in color—His eyes were like unto stars, and on his brow was placed a civic wreath—And he said unto me, with a voice as the roaring of the mighty thunder, "O! thou sephent! O! thou who hast sown the seeds of discord amongst this once happy people, and hast shaken the pillars of American Liberty and Independence, by thy vile machinations, behold the hour is come, when I will make known to this nation, not only thy crooked conduct through life, but all thy magical tricks, and thou shalt be hated by all the lovers of Freedom!" And when I heard these sayings, and beheld the lightning of his eyes, I trembled with fear and fell down as a dead man.

And it came to pass, after Martin the 1st, the anointed of Andrew, had made an end of these sayings, that Thomas the honest, and Richard the virtuous, said unto him—"Though we be no prophets, neither the sons of prophets, yet we greatly fear that the great White beast which thou sawest is portentous of evil against thee. Nevertheless, we will go to the East room of our Dictator's palace, where James the true prophet dwelleth, and inquire of him; and they departed and did so.

Now it came to pass when they had come to the room of James the prophet, that Martin the 1st, the anointed of Andrew, said unto him—Art thou a prophet? And James said unto him Yea. Then Martin said unto him—Knowest thou that I am the anointed of our Master, and that he hath appointed me to rule this Nation, and hath given unto me all his wreaths. And James said unto Martin, all this have I long since prophesied concerning thee. Then Martin said unto him—Knowest thou that I have had a vision, and have seen two terrific beasts? And he said Nay.

Then Martin made known unto James all the things that he had both seen and heard; and when he had ended, he said unto the prophet—Prophecy unto me what all these things mean.

And when James the prophet heard these things, he trembled like unto a quivering aspen leaf, and cried out and said unto Martin—O! thou anointed of my most gracious Master, come not near unto me, for I am not yet fully anointed of my Master.

Now when Martin heard these sayings, he withdrew himself a little way from James the prophet; and when he had done this, he commanded him to prophecy unto him the meaning of the two beasts which he had seen.

Then James the Prophet, said unto Martin the anointed—Behold! the White beast which thou sawest is—White of the far West, and he will be arrayed against thee, notwithstanding thou art the anointed of my Master, and the rightful heir to his throne; and, moreover, thou shalt be nominated by the Democratic Convention, to be holden at Baltimore in 1835; and the stars which thou sawest, are the States, which will nominate and support—White of the West in opposition to thee, and to the dictation of my Master.

Now when Martin heard these sayings, he trembled with fear. And he said unto the Prophet—Are not White and my Mas-

ter good friends; and if so, how can he refuse to obey his mandates in supporting me as his first anointed and rightful heir to his dominions?

Then the prophet said unto the anointed of Andrew, Behold! the time is coming when my Master, through Churchill the Mighty and myself, will clandestinely call upon the Senate of this Nation for the sum of three millions of dollars, for his own purposes; and because of many of the Senators not knowing that he demanded the appropriation to be made, they will reject the bill; and among those who reject it will be White of the west—and this you know will incur my Master's hatred towards him;—and from that time forward my Master will spurn him as he did Thomas—in days that are past and gone.

Then will the Whigs of the west, the south, and of the southwest, rise up in rebellion against thee, and will nominate—White in opposition to thee, and to the wishes and mandates of my Master.

Now it came to pass, when James the prophet had made an end of his prophecy, that Martin became fearful, least, peradventure, he would not succeed his Master; and he said unto himself—What shall I do? This will I do—I will go and call the Convention as my gracious Master hath commanded me to do. And he departed and did as he had been commanded.

Now it came to pass, that when the servants of Martin had assembled at the great city of Baltimore according to the command of their master, from the East and from the West, and from the North and from the South, to nominate Martin the 1st, the anointed of Andrew, that behold it was found, that many provinces of the Empire had refused to obey the decree which had gone forth, and to send delegates to the Grand Caucus as had been commanded.

Then great fear and trepidation fell on the assembly, and they knew not what to do—for they said amongst themselves, Behold our prophet hath prophesied that the people will put forward White of the West, to rule over them in the stead of Andrew. Nevertheless, said they, we must obey the commands of our master; otherwise we shall lose our reward.

Then said Richard the virtuous unto them, Fear not, but be of good courage—thus shall ye do—appoint a number of trusty and faithful subjects of our master, to seek out and to make known unto you how many delegates from each State there be present with you. And they did so.

And after a short time, the men who had been appointed, returned to their fellows, and their countenances were sorrowful, and they said, behold there are several provinces which have refused to obey the commands of our master, and to send delegates to this great assembly, and amongst them is Tennessee, where Andrew himself resideth, (for of old they have been a rebellious and stiff-necked people,) who have refused to bow to King Caucus, or to yield obedience to the decrees of the party—but they say, that they will do in all things as seemeth good in their own eyes—and they regard neither the edicts of our master, nor the decrees of the party.

Then great fear and consternation fell on all the members of the Caucus, and they said one to another. What shall we do—for although the rebellious province of Tennessee be but small and her inhabitants few, yet we know, that this is the age of rebellion and revolution, and that the spirit of resistance and of opposition to the authority of the anointed, is rife amongst the people in all the provinces, and many of them, are already disposed to walk in the steps of the stiff-necked Tennesseans, and to do what seemeth to them right in their own eyes, and to cast off the fear of the anointed, and to dispute the authority of the party.

And whilst they thus reasoned with themselves, and while they were in great tribulation—behold they heard a mighty voice like unto the roaring of many steam engines, calling upon them and saying—I am Ned the Steamer, of the province of Tennessee, where our master resideth, and I am come to assist you to perform his will and pleasure. Then said they unto him, How canst thou, being but one man, give the fifteen votes of the province of Tennessee? Then Ned, being moved with anger, said unto them, How dare ye to call in question my authority? I know ye not that it is as good as your own, and that ye dare not make known unto the people, by whom ye have been chosen and sent here! But moreover, be it known unto you, that I am come hither from the great city, where I have obtained a steam patent for a new invention, by which I can consolidate all the twenty-four sovereignties of this great Confederacy into one great empire, which shall dutifully obey all the edicts of our master, and of his anointed successor. Then they all cried out with joy, saying, Surely if thou canst do this, thou canst not only give the fifteen votes of Tennessee to our master, but thou canst, by the power of steam, whiten the complexion of Adeline the daughter of Richard the virtuous, and moreover, expunge certain records, by which, in days of yore, certain evil disposed persons on-

deavored to slander and defame our friend Thomas the honest. But Ned answered and said unto them—nay, for though by the power of steam, I can compress the whole people of the province of Tennessee into my single self—yet to change the complexion of the family of Richard the virtuous, or to expunge from the memory of the people, the exploits of Thomas the honest is beyond my power.

And when they heard this, they were exceedingly sorrowful—nevertheless, they gladly received Ned the Steamer into the Caucus, and he gave to them the fifteen votes of the province of Tennessee, in favor of Martin the anointed, as chief ruler over the empire, and in favor of Richard the virtuous as his viceroy.

And it came to pass, that when the stiff-necked people of Tennessee heard of these things, they were exceeding wroth, both with Martin and with the Caucus, and they denounced them to their brethren in the other provinces, and said unto them, Were we not born free, shall we now submit to the domination of this Caucus of office-holders, office-hunters, and corrupt political aspirants, and basely surrender to "THE PARTY" the liberties purchased for us by the blood and toil of our fathers? And almost with one voice, they swore to live free or die; and they called on White, armed the Just, and they said unto him, come thou and rule over us, after that Andrew shall have retired, for we have known thee now of a long time, and we know, that thou lovest thy country, and that thou wilt defend its liberties, and promote the peace, and quiet and happiness of the people—and they constrained him to consent to be the successor of Andrew, if the people should so will; and the people of Tennessee greatly rejoiced thereat, and by themselves and by their Legislature they nominated White the Just, in opposition to Martin, surnamed the Magician, to succeed Andrew in the Presidency. And many other States also joined themselves to the people of Tennessee, and said unto them, ye have done well; go on and prosper, and we will go with you; and unto this day many people are daily added to the cause of the people of Tennessee.

And the Caucusites being sorely grieved at these things, consulted amongst themselves what they should do—and the leaders of "the party" said, This will we do—we will secure the forty millions of the surplus revenue now in the Treasury, and we will distribute it amongst those who will befriend us, in our adversity—and moreover, we will deceive the people, by swearing unto them that the friends of White are but few, and that even the people of Tennessee are deserting his cause—and they commanded their trained bands in Congress, and their hirelings of the press every where, that they should forthwith proceed to carry into execution the decree which he made.

But the people, discovering their wicked designs, have resolved to defeat them, by causing the truth to be circulated throughout the nation—and the war between THE PEOPLE on the one side and THE PARTY on the other, now rageth with great violence throughout the nation, and will continue so to do until the campaign shall close, which will be in November next.

From the Newbern Spectator.

On Friday last, Gen. Dudley arrived in this place, on his way to Wilmington. He had been on a visit to Norfolk and Portsmouth, for the purpose of transacting business relative to the internal improvements which are progressing on our borders, and on the North Carolina boundary of our sister State. Intending to set out early on Saturday, he paid a hasty visit to a relative at Union Point, where, unfortunately for his arrangements, he was met by several old acquaintances. A Committee called on him (who had been instructed to overrule all moderate objections,) with an invitation to a Public Dinner. After many ineffectual endeavours to plead off in consequence of the position in which his friends have placed him before the public, and the delicacy necessarily to be observed in this town in particular, &c., the inexorable Committee extorted from him a reluctant consent to defer his journey till Monday. Monday came, and with it one of the most agreeable public entertainments which our town ever witnessed.

At four o'clock on that day, a large and respectable assemblage of our citizens sat down to dinner at the Washington Hotel, to such a dinner and such comforts as the proprietor, Captain Cutler, is celebrated for providing. The only desire which was ungratified, was, that all our Whig brethren throughout the State had been with us at the festive board.

REGULAR TOASTS.

1. The great cause of Constitutional Liberty throughout the Union—Against the New York system of patronage, spoils, and proscription.
2. The State of Tennessee, the daughter of North Carolina—She has stood forth boldly and triumphantly against both executive dictation and the flattery of sycophants.
3. The Hon. Hugh L. White, a native son of North Carolina—The incorruptible jurist, untried by denunciations, he dares to be an honest politician.

4. The Hon. John Tyler—The firm and consistent republican—in the walks of private life, as well as in the Senate Chamber,—Virginia may be proud of him.

5. Our distinguished guest, Gen. Edward B. Dudley—He is entitled to be honored and esteemed, whether we regard him as the liberal and efficient patron of internal improvement, the industrious and hospitable planter, or the patriotic and fearless Whig.

(Gen. Dudley arose and replied as follows:—)

Mr. President, and Gentlemen: The unexpected, and perhaps unmerited, honour which you have done me since my arrival in Newbern, deprives me in a measure of the composure necessary to thank you as I ought, and to respond suitably to the sentiment just expressed. I should not have used the terms "perhaps unmerited," but decidedly so, had I not felt the conviction, that my zeal, if not my efforts, in the cause of my country, and of my native State in particular, has been earnest and ardent. Drawn from the privacy of my farm by the kindness and partiality of my friends, and placed before my fellow citizens in a position by far too conspicuous for my humble qualifications, you may expect from me more than I can perform, and be disappointed by my deficiencies. Could you read the sentiment of my heart, instead of listen to them through the cold medium of inadequate speech, you would be enabled to appreciate my devotion to our country, and my gratitude to those who so highly honour me.

It may be, Mr. President, that a feeling rather of selfishness than of genuine patriotism, has actuated me in my very limited endeavours to assist in placing North Carolina on an equality with her sister States in commercial importance. Born within her borders, protected by her laws, associated with her sons from my youth upwards, bound to her by all the ties of kindred, friends, and home, the spirit of emigration which has deprived her of thousands of her worthiest sons, produced in me a stronger affection, a more heart-felt reluctance to join in the desertion. Determined, therefore, to stand or fall with the fortunes of my native State, common prudence, nay, absolute duty, demanded that my feeble assistance should be cheerfully rendered to such of our enterprising citizens as are devoted to the true welfare of the commonwealth. While I pledge myself, gentlemen, that this assistance shall never be withheld, I at the same time disclaim any merit for my course, beyond what is due to the discharge of a duty to the community, dictated by my own judgment and feelings.

Were I, on the present occasion, to pass over in silence the honor which my fellow citizens have done me, by naming me as a candidate for the Chief Magistracy of the State, it might appear rather an affectation of modesty than the practice of that virtue. I shall therefore, briefly say to you, gentlemen, that this honor is not of my seeking. Impressed with the belief that many of my fellow citizens are more worthy of the station, it was with the utmost reluctance that I yielded to the wishes and arguments of those who seemed to believe that my acquiescence would promote the interests of the State, and advance the cause of those who are so nobly contending for the restoration of our Constitutional Rights and Liberties. Such arguments are not to be withstood, if sanctioned even by probability, and I consented. The result rests with the Freeman of the State; and whether I be successful or the reverse, my attachment to my native State shall suffer no diminution, nor shall my endeavors to promote her prosperity be less ardently pursued.

In announcing myself a candidate for the station alluded to, I objected to Mr. Van Buren as a Northern man, in feeling and in act. All my political opponents in the State, and some of my friends who had not read my circular attentively, perverted the mental and habitual distinction which I intended, by making it merely a geographical one. Those who are conversant with either my public course or my private opinions, need not be told that the latter was not my meaning; and I deem the present a suitable time to offer this explanation to such as were led to so erroneous a conclusion by too hasty a perusal of my expressions. My objections to that gentleman rest principally on his anti-Southern feelings, evinced by his action on the Missouri Question, on the Tariff, and his yet more recent avowal of the power of Congress to Abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia. His whole public course, in short, has created a general distrust of his patriotism, and I need not say to the present assembly that the South will never knowingly assist in the elevation of one in whom she cannot fully confide.

In conclusion, gentlemen, permit me to say, that whether I refrain in my present station in private life, or be elevated, by the partiality of my friends, to the more arduous and responsible one to which I have consented to aspire, all my energies shall be put forth in behalf of what I believe to be the bases of North Carolina's true happiness and prosperity—Education and Internal Improvement. In connection with this determination, and as but poorly expressive of the feelings which the kindness of my friends in your town has excited, allow me, Mr. President, to offer the following toast:—

The Town of Newbern,—renowned for hospitality and the merit of her sons. May she too partake of the benefits of a liberal system of internal improvement.

The President called upon M. E. Manly, Esq., to make, in behalf of the citizens, a suitable acknowledgment to the toast of our guest.

Mr. M. did so, and concluded by giving the following toast:

Our sister Borough of Wilmington: distinguished alike for her hospitality and her exertions in behalf of internal improvement.

6. The memory of those MECKLENBURG Patriots, who first applied the banner of Independence on the 20th of May, 1775.

7. The Hon. Willie P. Mangum—The able and eloquent defender of the Constitution, the high-minded, honest, and independent Statesman, who neither asks nor desires any thing from the hand of power.

8. The memory of Johnston Blakely, the youthful Nelson of the American Navy—Though his grave be in the ocean deep, unknown, North Carolina will cherish with a mother's fondness, the rich legacy of his fame.

9. The health of Gen. Duncan L. Clinch, the gallant soldier of the forest.

10. The memory of John Stanly—While we pay just tribute to the honoured living, let us not forget the distinguished dead.

11. Those faithful sentinels on the watchtowers of Liberty, the Whig Editors of North Carolina.

12. The Hon. William Gaston; the eminent jurist and exemplary citizen. Respecting the exact